PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1851

County Convention.

☞ The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny County will meet on Saturday, the 31st of May, next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in the Townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., and in the several Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M. to select delegates from each election District, to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 4th of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the County nominations preparatory to the next General Election, and also to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to meet at Lancaster, on the 24th of June.

WM. C. FRIEND, Sec'y. JOSIAH KING
Chn'n of Committee.

To the Whigs of Pennsylvania.

A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph B. Flanegin.	Samuel McElenaty.
F. Knox Morton.	C. Thomas Jones.
Wm. H. Slingluff.	Samuel B. Thomas.
Samuel Bell.	John S. Brown.
Nathaniel Klimaker.	T. Taylor Worth.
Wm. J. Richards.	Alexander F. Brown
Worden E. Prettyman.	Wm. Baker.
Thomas E. Cochran.	Wm. M. Watts.
Henry Johnson.	James Clark.
Charles B. Boreman.	Thomas B. Phelps.
George Cress.	Edwin S. Wilson.
J. A. Finney.	John Allison.
C. O. Loomis.	Daniel McCurdy.
John Bausman.	George Musson.
John Evans.	Alex'r M. McClure.
John C. Neville.	Francis Jordan.

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

The Hon. MOSES HAMPTON, we are requested by a number of his friends to state, has consented to have his name presented to the approaching Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the office of President Judge of the District Court.

It is unnecessary for us to say a word, for the information of our readers, in regard to Mr. Hampton's fitness for the high station for which his friends offer him as a candidate. He has enjoyed for years a high legal reputation and an extensive and lucrative practice in this county, and he is personally acquainted with most of our citizens; and having just closed a four year's term in Congress, during which period his practice was mostly relinquished, he is in an excellent position to go upon the bench.

The Catholic Church, on the corner of Grant and Fifth streets, St. Paul's, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, nothing but the blackened walls remaining. This fine edifice was erected some twenty years ago, at very great expense, but on an unfortunate grade as it turned out, as it has been for some time on an elevation considerably above the streets surrounding it. Owing to this cause, the congregation had made preparations for erecting a new and more splendid structure, on the proper elevation, intending, as we understand, to use the old building until a portion at least of the new and more extensive edifice was prepared for occupancy, which will not be the case, probably, for some two years. The loss of the church by fire will therefore, be a serious calamity to the congregation, and when taken into connection with the annoyance and loss growing out of the high grade, they form a series of misfortunes sufficient to awaken the sincere commiseration of the community.

The Steubenville editors make themselves very merry over the "circumbendibus," and ridiculed most extravagantly over the great advantages which they say they will derive from the "Wellsburgh and Bethany," and the Hempfield Railroads. This they call a "direct line," which they boast will attract trade from its shortness and directness. Now, did it ever occur to these wiseacres to set down and cypher a little in order to find out how much shorter their direct line is, than the much abused "circumbendibus" is? If it had, they would have found out that the distance between Steubenville and Greensburg, by their direct line, is only some ten or twelve miles less than the distance between the same points, by way of the "circumbendibus" and Pittsburgh—with this great difference in favor of the latter route, that there is no river to be *ferried*! While passengers and freight could be ferried over the Ohio, to Wellsburg, they could be delivered at Greensburg by the Pittsburgh route. Even were the obstruction caused by the river removed, the cars could run over the Pittsburgh route in a shorter time than over the Hempfield, with its high grades, long bridges, and five tunnels! But the river is there, and will always be an obstruction of the most formidable character, unless it is bridged at a most enormous expense, sufficient to destroy the profits on the Railway.

☞ There is another question for those editors to consider. It is said that the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad will strike the river some three or four miles *below* Steubenville. Of course, then, if the Wellsville route is adopted, the trade and travel between the east and west, passing over that road, will not come to Steubenville at all, but will pass by a few miles below, and a town will spring up as a rival to Steubenville, opposite Wellsburg, where the ferrying will have to be done. This would be a result which the enterprising people of Steubenville would feel to be peculiarly hard, after all their labors, but which is certain if the Wellsburg route is adopted, unless they expect to bring the road up the river to Steubenville, cross over at that point, and go down again to Wellsburg on the other side—a rather indirect route for a *direct* Railroad

The *New York Express* publishes a call for a WEBSTER Meeting, to which between fine and six thousand names are attached. The call is in the following words:

To the friends of the Union, without distinction of party.—In view of the services and sacrifices of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in maintaining inviolate the Constitution and laws of this country, in contrast with the recent act of the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, in refusing the use of Faneuil Hall to the friends of that gentleman, to congratulate each other on the recent verification of his representations regarding that ancient Commonwealth in Virginia, also, of the refusal of the Legislature of New York to invite Mr. Webster to visit Albany, as the guest of the State; indignities cast upon that distinguished Statesman by Abolitionists and others opposed to his patriotic course.

We, undersigned, citizens of New York, respectfully invite Mr. Webster to meet them in this city, at some period convenient to himself, in order that they may express to him, in person their deep and grateful appreciation of his devotion to the great public interests of his country."

The *Express* says that the names signed to the call embrace most of the leading men and firms of the city, and that the list could have been increased ten or twenty fold had it been thought advisable to do so. The original signatures will be laid before Mr. Webster, by a special messenger sent from that city, under the direction of a sub-committee of thirty-one, corresponding with the number of States, and accompanied by a letter urging a visit from him to the city. Mr. Webster, it is understood, will be in the city on or about the 13th instant, and will then probably take occasion to answer in person the complimentary invitation now tendered by so many of the citizens of New York.

SECESSION CONVENTION.—An article appears in the Charleston Courier, written by a citizen of that place in which the opinion is expressed that there are among the delegates elect to the South Carolina Convention, to meet on Monday, at least from 75 to 80 persons opposed to separate State action at this time. This gives a clear majority of 11 in favor of secession, supposing all those not enumerated as opposed are in favor of it—"When to this," says the writer, "we add the fact that, of those who are opposed, appear the following names: Hon. L. Cheves, Hon. R. W. Barnwell, Hon. A. P. Butler, Hon. Mitchell King, Hon. D. F. Huger, Hon. J. J. Evans, Hon. Edward Frost, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, Hon. D. L. and F. H. Wardlaw, Hon. J. N. Whitner, Col. C. G. Memminger, Col. I. W. Hayne, Col. J. H. Irby; and of those not members, Hon. J. H. Hammond, Hon. D. Wallace, Hon. J. L. Orr, Hon. A. Burt, Hon. Jno. McQueen—may we not hope that with this force six more of the Delegates can be induced to moderate a little, and by a majority of one save the State from seceding at this time?"

The Rev. Doctor John M. Duncan, late Pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, and well known throughout the country as one of its most learned and eloquent divines, died in that city on Wednesday morning. Dr. Duncan had been in ill health for some time, and was obliged several months ago to resign the charge of a congregation over which he had presided for more than thirty years.

[No. 8, of the articles on a "home," we have omitted, as not of sufficient general interest. The present number commences a subject of no little interest to many of our citizens who are contemplating a suburban residence.]

HOME PICTURES

No IX.

THE SUBURBAN VILLA

The immediate vicinity to a town seems to require or permit a more ornate and less utilitarian style of building than would the broad and open country. The evidences of advanced civilization, wealth, and splendor around justify, in the home for retirement from the cares and turmoil of the city, a modest putting forth of the position, consequence, and taste of its occupant. The neighborhood of many of the manufacturing and commercial towns of England abound in beautiful examples of the Villa Rustica. The environs of London, particularly St. John's Wood and the neighborhood of the Edgeware Road, are studded with handsome places and pretty cottages, well arranged for the purposes of the life for which they were built. The continent of Europe is full of them, though of a different type to the Anglicised villa suggested by the home efforts of Palladio and Vitruvius, who drew their inspiration from the pure taste of the courtly Roman gentlemen, the once fathers and patrons of art in Italy.

Less progress has, perhaps, been made in the suburban villa, in this country, than in almost any other branch of architectural study, not for want of opportunities for experiment—every town and city in the Union more or less abounding in them—but from the prevalence of two great mistakes, which I think most of my readers will admit to exist. A gentleman desirous of building a family home in the outskirts of the city, is apt to fall into one of these two errors: either that of endeavoring to drag the city out to his door step, (evinced by the high three windows on each floor, back and front, house the type of which exists in any newly attempted settlements in the distant wilds of far away up-town): or he falls into the other error, and erects him a house too large on the ground for his lot, too whimsical for the contrast with the necessarily many regular forms around, and too evidently, if good in itself, requiring a large, cheerful lawn and a back ground of forest trees to set it forth to anything approaching to advantage

The villa should always be retired, if even on a most constantly frequented street and road — Still, though the depth of the lot will not, in all cases, permit of the building being placed back, and the planting of a screening belt of evergreens and shrubs to shut it out from view, by placing the rooms most constantly used by the family, and the flower garden, in the rear or side, (as the aspect will suggest), the convenience of privacy may be attained. I would not wish to shut a house into a well of tall trees and impervious fences, but neither would I counsel the bare and unprotected arrangement so generally in vogue, which permits each passer-by to command the movements of every one within.

Were I asked what should be the feature most prominent in an American villa, I would say "the veranda," for to no portion of the house are perfect comfort and effective appearance attributable so much as to its provision for shade. In fact, this may be considered the element of the character of the design, and the "verandah style" in this age of new nomenclature would be no unfit description of a class of houses otherwise difficult to be placed in the list of recognized orders and styles. If my readers will permit me to decide this as the first important consideration in determining the character for the house, I will endeavor to suggest the treatment it should receive in different localities and under different circumstances.

Where the immediate neighborhood of a large city possesses considerable and varied natural beauty, with ground irregular, and with mossy rocks, and sparkling water here and there, to mark the lines between the busy city within, and the wide range of nature without; the building should, in a measure, carry out the same feeling. It may be that the house stands on a natural terrace of mossy bank and rock: the surface of the road may undulate, dipping now suddenly down to the bridge that crosses the river that brings wealth to the city, and now stretching far behind, up and down and right and left, until its course is lost in the distance. The probability is that the shape of the lot is regular, a rectangle parallel to the street, and the great irregularity of outline upon the ground would be both inconvenient and unnecessary: for the easiest way to reconcile broken surface to country around with form of building is by breaks, in height, or, as it is called, "summit outline." A tower and look-out may shoot up somewhere from the block of the main building, and breakfast else monotonous; and this or any other irregular feature may the more easily be ventured upon if the veranda base is ample, and by its bold appearance unite and keep down all that might otherwise have seemed too distinct or prominent. In such a situation almost any style will be susceptible of adoption; its details, perhaps the high-pointed Cothic might be more carefully treated, appear too positive, and challenge two much observation from the absence of that partial means of concealment which should not permit it to be seen all at once; or if so, only from a distance, where there is a background or a balancing object beyond or near it: and this, from the necessity of close proximity to a public road, and from the desire for careful and minute finish in details, is not easy here. The Italian is, perhaps, universally adopted to the purposes of villa-building, and as its style originated in Italy, and has been given a name to the building itself as well as its style it may be considered, in the absence of reasons, to demand a preference for any other, as the legitimate style for the suburban villa. This style I have before sketched, and as it is susceptible of infinite variety in its treatment, and is, moreover, one equally adapted to the simplest home and grandest mansion, its adoption for the purpose named will I think, appear suitable.

This style must not be confounded with the Roman or the Classic, and no visions of lofty columns or of pediment must flit before the eyes of my readers on encountering the term Italian.— It is a fact, that in the suburbs of Rome, Florence, Genoa, etc., the column was seldom or never seen in any relation to a domestic purpose With the exception of a few graceful columns supporting the inner arcade of the atrium, or court, a simple pilaster or antæ, here and there, and a truncated column affording a pedestal for a sun-dial, I am not aware of the existence of any ancient dwellig, of the villa class, possessing column, pediment or portico. It remained for us in modern times to combine the temple and the three story front, and to disfigure a building, and bring opprobrium upon the classic style, by erecting the masses of unmeaning carpentry our every suburb shows." The ancient villa had a broad overhanging roof, spacious covered cloisters or walks, (answering to our veranda now,) and generally a means of covered carriage approach to the hall of the dwelling. It had also a peculiarity seldom retained here (excepting in Mexico): in an inner court of large size, covered over at the top on the same level as the roof, and decorated with fountains, mosaic pavement, parterre and statuary, and with an arcade of simple columns, or light arches, ran a trellis-work round the four sides, upon which the doors and windows from the apartments within looked, there frequently being no windows in the outside of the building that could afford any prospect without, the whole of the view being comprised of the objects in the court within. Many old houses in England, and several hotels (the Astor, for instance) here, are built upon this plan, excepting the provision of our outer windows, as well as those upon the court, and the arrangement has evidently been made from that of the ancient villa.

Within, the rooms should be spacious, and their heights somewhat greater than would be considered necessary in the country; the hall should have an outer vestibule, if there be no porch, and also an inner vestibule communicating with the principal rooms, and capable of being shut off at times from the hall. I would here say, that a hall running through the house if not so made as to afford a means of cutting off a portion as to screened vestibule from one suit of rooms to the other, is not only a great waste of space, but is really an inconvenience, and I can think now of many good houses spoiled by this one thing—the hall seldom being of noble enough dimensions to be considered as an apartment in itself, and only becoming a long narrow passageway inconvenient to cross, and too small comfortably to sit in. The kitchen buildings if stretching out in a wing, may be easily rendered an appropriate and even ornamental portion of the structure, or if below, as in such houses they sometimes are, a very sharp eye must be kept that the builder has not forgotten the provision of the most ample flues and ventilation airducts, for the prevention of the admission of the air and odours from below into the floors above. A conservatory is an ornamental and I am pleased to believe, is becoming a necessary adjunct to a villa: it may sometimes be placed on the second floor (over the carriage porch for instance) with great advantage, though the capabilities of the house for reception of company are increased, by making it so as it can be used in connection with the rooms on the principal floor

The house being required more frequently for the entertainment of a large number of persons, like the town-house, has to be contrived to meet such a want, and at the same time neither cramp the home comforts for the family, nor oblige them to build a larger house than their number or way of living may need. This excellence of adaptation to both purposes can be attained more by skilful arrangement of the rooms and passages than necessarily by great space. The embrasure certain portions of the veranda may be contrived in such a manner as to be occasionally, or at certain seasons of the year enclosed, and thus form at little expense, and no increase of real size of the house, additional rooms for the reception of guests; and, as the demand on such occasions for extra sleeping rooms has not to be met also like it would be in the country-house, such a facility of down stairs expansion would be a great excellence in the suburban porch; my readers will themselves see how desirable such an appendage at all seasons would be. This should extend sufficiently far to allow a carriage to drive and put down its door at the entrance door of the hall, under cover, and the roof might be made either a delightfully spacious balcony from the chamber floor, or, as suggested just now, would afford an opportunity for a conservatory at little additional expense. In my next I will sketch some villas suitable to our suburbs in various parts of the country; and must beg pardon for the length of the introduction into which I have been betrayed, but as the subject is one, I believe of very general interest, I trust I shall be forgiven. G. W.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Via England, we are in possession of advices from Cape Town to the 7th of March, with news from Fort William, the head quarters of Sir Harry Smith, to the 23d of February.

The main body, under Sir Harry, about 4000 strong, still remained at King William's town, and had only been partially occupied in razzias against the kraals of chiefs, and in throwing reinforcements into the beleaguered forts. The most notable incident in the news by this arrival is the recapture of Fort Armstrong from the Hermanus rebels.

On the 30th of January, Colonel McKinnon succeeded in relieving Fort White and Cox, by throwing six weeks provisions into each. The operations were not unattended with danger, but without any loss. Considerable numbers of the Kaffirs were killed, chiefly with shells

On the 3d of January, the Commander-in-Chief having received despatches from Gen. Somerset, issued a proclamation, in which he referred to his proclamation of martial law, calling upon the burghers to move against the enemy, and to assist in repressing the rebellion of the Hottentots, who were making common cause with the Kaffirs. He animadverted upon the want of energy which had been manifested on the part of the inhabitants of the frontier districts, many of whose families and properties would be in consequence, if they were not already, at the mercy of the insurgents; and he called upon all loyal inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five, to place themselves under order of General Somerset for the defence of their country.

On the afternoon of the 3d February, Lieutenant Colonel Napier, C. M. R., with a force of about 1100 men of Cape corps, 73d regiment, and Swellendam and Genadenal levies, proceeded to the Umgazini river, west of Fort White, for the purpose of intercepting Seyola, in case he should attempt to move into the Colony, and on Colonel Mackinnon's approaching his kraal by the direct route. On the morning of the 4th, Colonel Mackinnon, with a force of 1,150 men of the Cape corps, 73d regiment, and Riversdal and Albany levies, and Fort Peddie Pingoes, marched to Seyola's Kraal on Line Drift, without opposition, and destroyed it. He then joined Lieutenant Colonel Napier, who had reported a large body of Kaffirs in the neighborhood; but upon the two forces joining the enemy retired, and the lateness of the hour did not permit of pursuit.

On the 5th instant, the whole division proceeded to the Prophet Unlangeni's kraal. The Kaffirs at the kraal at first drew up in considerable numbers, as if intending to offer some opposition; they, however, dispersed on the approach of the troops, who then proceeded to the kraal situate on the Keiskamma, a few miles below Line Drift. The kraal was destroyed, and a party of the Cape corps and Fingoes were dispatched in pursuit of the cattle; they returned late, having captured about 500 head. On the 6th instant, Col Mackinnon returned to King William's town

An invitation to the Rev Thos K. Beecher, of Boston, to take charge of the Ass Ref'd Presbyterian Church of Baltimore having been withdrawn on account of Mr Beechers views on slavery, the following explanatory letter has been published in the Baltimore papers

The notice taken by the "Patriot" of the recent action of a church and society in Baltimore by which a unanimous pastoral call was almost as unanimously withdrawn is accurate, so far as it goes. It is inaccurate, however, in the impression it produces upon the uninformed reader.

The article alluded to implies that the church after some difficulty or skilful probing, ascertained my views upon the subject of slavery to be insufficiently dangerous, as though this christian church had by extra caution, just saved themselves from entertaining an abolitionist unawares

The following are facts, which any member of the church in question will cheerfully corroborate I preached nine sermons in Baltimore, in eight of which I openly declared my open hostility to slavery I conversed freely with my friends, slaveholders and others, and even made an extra show of my anti-slavery sentiment in order to convince them that a pastoral alliance between us could hardly be desired, least of all, expected I received a unanimous, unconditional call to the vacant pastorate in full view of these facts. Since then, my views of slavery and abolitionism have never been debated in any official correspondence at all The correspondence was begun by myself, contrary to the wishes of the church; it has hinged entirely upon the question, not of slavery, but of a free pulpit, freedom of speech universally An appearance was asked, and I declined giving any, in relation to what I would preach, as well as to what I would not — I declined giving any pledge or assurance, because I esteem ministerial servitude—an enslaved pulpit—an evil fully as great as American slavery, with all its confessed horrors. The former fetters and scars, and dwarfs the souls of both pastor and people—the latter can do no more

Now that the assurance cannot enslave me, I make it public in the very words which I often used confidentially to my friends. North and South

"I neither desire, nor intend to discuss the subject of slavery from any pulpit in Baltimore" * * * "I will, however, assert here and always MY RIGHT to discuss it * * * A church may elect and may dismiss their pastor at their good pleasure—they may not put him under bonds to keep the peace"

I exult in the manful honesty with which the church has taken her ground Though we differ and can never be united as pastor and people, yet I know that we parted company with mutual sorrow, respect and affection, each honoring the other for the plain truth that has marked our brief intercourse

THOMAS K BEECHER

SILVER MINES IN VIRGINIA — A valuable silver mine, it is supposed, has been discovered on the farm of Messrs James and Dennis McSherry, of Jefferson county, Va, situated on the east bank of the Schnandoah river, and at the base of the Blue Ridge mountains. The Spirit of Jefferson says

"The mine was discovered some months since, and a small specimen obtained and forwarded to the Philadelphia mint to be assayed The superintendent of the mint returned the specimen made into a ten cent piece, and pronounces the ore as exceedingly rich. The ledge of rocks in which the ore is impregnated is of immense size, and if the ory yet to be taken out should prove as rich as that already tested, it will rank as among the most productive silver mines of the country Every three pounds of rock, it is estimated will yield one dollar in silver Arrangements have been made for at once mining, and but a very short time will demonstrate the advantages of the discovery."

SEVERE GALE AT BUFFALO.—The wind commenced blowing a gale from the southwest, this morning, accompanied with snow and hail, and still continues at a fearful height. Several vessels which left port yesterday were obliged to return, and in making this port and coming up the creek have suffered considerable damage — The brig Montezuma, in coming up, ran a foul of the steamer Empire as she lay at her dock, striking her larboard low, tearing up her main deck, and injuring her upper works with her bowsprit. The vessel had her bowsprit cock-billed, and rigging considerably damaged. The bowsprit was a new one, which had been shipped just previous to her leaving port. The hull of the steamer was not injured The J. Y Scammon was driven along side of a canal boat in the slip, as a passenger was getting out of the scuttle of the canal boat Blue Bell, when the entangle of the vessel caught and prevented her against the boat with such force as to break both his legs and otherwise injured him so severely, that his life is despaired of We could not learn the name of the injured man, but understand he is from Connecticut, and has a brother with him. They are at Huff's hotel, where all possible assistance will be rendered.

The water is very high in the creek, and is still rising. It is over the banks of the canal in the vicinity of the Collector's office, As we go to press there are reports of further accidents and disasters, but we are unable to ascertain the truth of them.—*Buffalo Com. of May.*]

From the Washington Examiner.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Washington and Allegheny counties, held at Hickory in said Washington county, on the 6th day of February, to take into consideration the propriety of building a plank road from Pittsburgh, by the way of Miller's Run to Venice and Hickory, thence by Cross Creek waters to the Virginia line, in a direction to the Ohio river, that meeting adjourned to meet at a notice of the President, when a charter was obtained from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which from the charter is now obtained, styled the *Miller's Run and Cross Creek Valley Plank Road Co*

A meeting will therefore be held at Hickory, Washington county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 27th day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M., when all friendly to the building of said road, and the public generally are invited to attend.

JAS. LEE, Pres't.

THE FROST, night before last entirely destroyed the fruit, so far as we have had an opportunity of observation. We have not heard from the country, and the trees situated on high places may have escaped, but we fear that the injury has been general. During the night of the first, ice was formed in buckets standing in the open air, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch thick.—*Zanesville Courier, May 2.*

THE FRUIT KILLED.—It is generally admitted that the cold has killed the fruit. Night before last there was a severe frost: the thermometer early yesterday morning indicated winter weather We regard the loss of the fruit crop as almost a calamity; and indeed, it will be severely felt by everybody Ice formed during the night The peach blossoms opened yesterday were black, showing that vitality had gone.—*Cin. Com.*

TEXAS REPUDIATION.—The Galveston Journal, of the 17th inst., copies into its columns, with an approbatory notice strongly enforcing similar views, a very able article from the Western Texan, published at San Antonio, opposing the proposition of certain papers of that State to "scale" the public debt, and urging payment of all the *bona fide*, genuine contracts of Texas in full. We are glad to perceive that there are several presses in Texas, and a number of her most influential citizens, who are sensible of the gross and disgraceful outrage which is meditated by others against the creditors of their State, and that they are ready to employ their best efforts to prevent its perpetration.

☞ WORM SPECIFIC!!—McLane's Vermifuge!—This invaluable remedy for worms is rapidly supplanting all others in public estimation. Where it is used it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it on their families.

"TYRE SPRINGS, STEWEN CO., TENN Feb 19th, 1849.

J. Kidd & Co —I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your Agent last spring, which I sold out in one week and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles in the time, if I could have got it, but not knowing where to get it, had to wait until your agent came around" Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge

For sale by J. KIDD & CO
W. D ROBB
J KIDD & CO.
No. 60 Wood st

Petroleum!

SHIRLETSBURG, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 4, '51.

M KIER—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore we would thank you to send us a barrel by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired almost every day Yours, respectfully,

JOHN LONG & CO

HAVERSTILL, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51

S M KIER—Dear Sir, Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which washers sold Please forward to us six dozen immediately

Your Medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates if desired Desire them

Yours, &c.,
W W SCOTT

For sale by Rayner & Mcdowell, 140 Wood street; R. E Sellers, 57 Wood street; B A Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; H M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S M KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

☞ It will be seen by referring to our advertising columns that Dr. Farrell's justly celebrated Arabian Liniment has at last made its appearance among us. We hail the introduction of this extraordinary medicine among our friends, as a great blessing; it is said to be the most wonderful preparation ever discovered, being composed of fluids and gums peculiar to Arabia, and performing cures wherever it goes, that astonish even the most scientific of the medical faculty We advise all families to get a bottle immediately, and it may save much suffering

mp10d&w3

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market & Liberty streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID GREER,
mo16 100 Penn st.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at rates that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of R. H. Lee, Agent.

C. H. Forbes, President. A. W. Mackey, Sec'y.

This Company are now prepared to insure all the handsome stocks, and in the most reliable and liberal manner.

In simplicity of its plan, the stability and integrity of the institution is afforded by the character of its Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known for their wealth and the liberality, skill and integrity

DIRECTORS.—R H Lee, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazleton, John Harper, A. W. Mackey, A. W. Loomis, S. M. Kier
apr27

☞ COUNTY CORMISSIONER.—Major John Wilkins, of the First Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of County Commissioner
apr26dawtc

☞ CLERK OF THE COURTS.—Jared M. Brush will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention
apr26dawtc

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Alexander Richardson, of Lower Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the decision of the Big and Anti-Masonic County Convention
apr26dawtc

☞ RECORDER.—I will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK

Pittsburgh, April 26, 1851 dawtc

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—We are authorized to announce that J. W. Barnes of the 3d Ward of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention
apr26dawtc

☞ CLERK OF THE COURT.—The name of John Horner, of Wilkins township, will be presented to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention for nomination to the office of Clerk of the Court
apr26dawtc

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—The name of JOHN MEASKEY, of the 3rd Ward city of Pittsburgh, will be submitted to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the office of Register and will be canvassed
apr26dawtc MANY FRIENDS

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—John K. Foster, of Baldwin township, will be a candidate for Register, before the ensuing Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention
apr26dawtc

☞ ASSEMBLY.—Robert Abrahams, of Elizabeth Borough, will submit his name to the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, as a candidate for nomination to the Legislature
apr25dawtc

☞ COUNTY REGISTER.—Please announce that JJ LYNN, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of Register, subject to the decision of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention.
apr26dawtc

☞ CLERK OF THE COURT.—Henry Hannen, of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Clerk of the several Courts of Allegheny County, before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention
apr26dawtc

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Jas. McCune, of the 3rd Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the office of County Commissioner
my1dawtc8

☞ COUNTY TREASURER.—John V. Rowland of Upper St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to this office, before the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention.
my2dawtck

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—David Blair, jr., of the Second Ward, City of Pittsburgh, will be a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, for the office of County Commissioner
my1dawtc8

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Robert King, of the Seventh Ward, City of Pittsburgh, is recommended by many friends as a candidate for County Convention, as a candidate for County Commissioner, by

MANY FRIENDS.

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—WM. M. McWHIRR, is a candidate before the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention, for the office of County Commissioner
my1dawtc8

Bonnets! Bonnets!

JUST RECD THIS MORNING, per Express—[illegible] cases, embracing all the newest and most desirable styles of Bonnets now worn.

A very large assortment of Children's super, fancy Gimp, Straw and Braid Hats

The attention of purchasers is particularly invited to the above goods

A. A MASON & CO.
my1

Woolen Goods!

2 CASES Green Mixed Jeans;
" Blue
" Black Broad Cloth;
" Cotton Good

The above goods are just recd from eastern manufacturers, on consignment, and for sale low for cash or approved credit

MURPHY & LEE.
my1

Wool!

THE highest price in Cash paid for all the different grades of clean washed Wool,

MURPHY & LEE.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1851

THIS BANK has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on its capital stock, payable on demand.

THOMAS M HOLT, Cashier.
my7d2w

Notice.

THE Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of said Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th inst

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 6th, 1851.—[May 7.

Millinery

MADAME BONNOFFON respectfully informs the Ladies that her *SUMMER MILLINERY* will be opened on Thursday next, May 8th.
my7d

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOUR LOTS in Allegheny City, fronting on the South Common, immediately in front of Dr. Rodgers' Church. These Lots are near the junction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and are well calculated for warehouses, or a site for a manufacturing establishment

ANDREW LEECH, Jr.
my7t2w

STRICTLY GENUINE FRENCH BRANDY, suitable for medicinal purposes, for sale by the Quart or Bottle, at MORRIS' Tea Mart, 59 Market st, in the Diamond.
my7

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election for Five Directors, and the appointment of such officers as may be deemed necessary for conducting the business of the "Monongahela Mining Company," chartered in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 20th day of March, 1851, will be held at the Mansion House, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1851, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., of said day.

WM. LARIMER, Jr.
H. B. KING
R. H. REED.
W. W. DALLAS.
my7d2w

Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have again replenished their stock of above goods, and can supply a superior article of each—the latter warranted all linen. They have also received Pillow Case Muslins and Sheetings of all the different widths, which they offer at the lowest prices.
my6

CRAPE SHAWLS—Rec'd this day, per express, one carton of those very desirable plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, at all prices.

A. A. MASON & CO.
my7

ST. CLAIR HOTEL,

(Formerly the Exchange.)

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

THIS spacious, central, and most conveniently located HOTEL, having been completely refitted, and thoroughly repaired and improved, is now in for the accommodation of the public.

The subscriber, lessee and proprietor of the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has furnished it in the most elegant and comfortable style, and employed competent assistants and attentive and faithful servants, and that he will spare no exertion to make it equal to any house in the country.

The well known central location of the House, and convenience of its arrangements, rendering it the most desirable either to travelers or permanent boarders, induces him to solicit a share of the patronage.

C. W. BENNETT.

LARD—23 kegs No. 1 Leaf, for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—150 bu. Apples;
300 " Peaches; for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

RICE—10 tierces (fresh) for sale by
my7 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.
235 Liberty street

TEA—50 hf. chests Y. H., Imp., and Black Teas, for sale by
my7 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

HAY RAKES—40 doz. for sale by
my7 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

HAY FORKS—50 doz. for sale low by
my7 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

BROOMS—150 doz. for sale by
my7 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

POWDER—1000 lbs. Blasting;
300 kegs Rifle do do; for sale by
my7 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

SAFETY FUSE—6 bbls. in store;
20 " to arrive; for sale by
my7 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

BURLAPS—A superior article 40 inch, for sale by
my7 MURPHY & LEE.

1400 WOOL BAGS, ready made, for sale by
my7 MURPHY & LEE.

BEER SKINS—3 bales for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

PIG LEAD—490 pigs Soft Galena, for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

PIG METAL—465 tons for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

FEATHERS—8 sks. prime Ky., for sale by
my7 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

SODA ASH—60 casks (good) for sale by
my7 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

POTATOES—100 bu. (Galena) to arrive, for sale by
my7 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

RYE WHISKEY—37 bbls. (pure) for sale
my7 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

NAILS—300 kegs ass'd, for sale by
my7 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

SUNDRIES—
5 sacks Ginseng;
1 bale Deer Skins;
50 sacks Dried Peaches;
6 casks Bacon; just rec'd and for sale by
my7 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—29 bbls. on consignment and for sale by
my7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—400 bu. Peaches;
50 " Apples, for sale by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

MUTTON HAMS—2000 S. C., for sale by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

BUTTER—In boxes (fresh) rec'd daily by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLS—20 bbls. for sale by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls. and 10 bbls. pure, for sale by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

SALERATUS—100 bxs. and 10 bbls. pure, for sale by
my7 J. B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE—100 boxes for sale by
my7 J. B CANFIELD.

Office for Foreign Patents.

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PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS procured in *Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland*, and all other parts of Europe—the Canadas, Cuba, and the Brazils.

Full information on the above can be had by addressing

A. BRADLEY,
5 Wall Street, New York
my5 3m

Alexander Bradley,

No. 19 *Wood street, between First and Second sts.,*

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.)

MANUFACTURER of every description of *COUNTY COVERS*, and the most approved patterns and such as will render the best satisfaction.

Also—PARLOR STOVES, among which will be found Revell & Root's celebrated Eclipse, and Franklin Stoves; Eclipse; Franklin Stoves, pl